THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 15. **BALTIMORE, MD. AUGUST 8, 1837.** **Vol. IV.**

☞ This publication is the *successor* of the late **AMERICAN FARMER,** and is published at the office, at the *N. E. corner of Market and Charles streets*, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS *per annum*, if paid within one month from the time of subscribing, or $3 if after that time. All letters to be post paid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1837.

We copy with pleasure from the Cambridge, (Md.) Chronicle of the 29th ultimo., the following notice, and we are happy to find that the *beet culture* has found an advocate in Dr. *Muse*, of the Eastern Shore of our State. From him it will receive all that intelligence, enterprise and means can impart to it.

"We saw yesterday a fine specimen of a crop of Sugar Beet (species "White Silesian") from the farm of Dr. Muse near this place. The Beet which was exhibited to us, was 16 inches in circumference, 13 long, and weighed 5 lbs. 3 oz.—Dr. Muse exhibited on the 4th of July, a specimen of his Beet, which measured 11 inches in circumference. The crop has much time yet to grow—and at *least* 25 per cent. increase, it is supposed, may be fairly expected, when fully matured."

If we experienced pleasure in copying the above, we must be permitted to say, that in recording the following notice from the *Advocate*, published at Denton, Caroline County, Md., we feel no other sentiment than that of mortification, at the total indifference to their interests which seems to pervade the community to which the article alludes:

"The agricultural meeting advertised to be held in this town on Tuesday last, was a total failure;—but *one solitary individual* attended! and he, not being able to organize, thought proper to *adjourn*. We merely mention this fact in order to show the enlightened views of our farmers, and the enterprizing spirit manifested in the prosecution of every thing pertaining to their interests."

Our advices from the cotton growing states of the South and Southwest, induce us to believe, that the coming crops of cotton will enable the planters in that region, to repair their losses under the dreadful deprivation of the price of their great staple, caused by the deranged condition of the monetary affairs of the world. There is one fact connected with the interests of this enterprising portion of our agricultural community, that we were highly gratified at learning. They are now engaged in raising their own corn and hogs, so that no portion of their cotton crops will be abstracted in the procurement of these supplies.

LIME—ITS USES—THE VALUE OF THE LIME SPREADER.

Extract from a letter from a Virginia subscriber, dated,

"MOUNTCALM, Loudoun co., Va.
"July 18, 1837.

"Dear Sir—Within a few days I have discovered a ledge of limestone on my land, which, from a slight examination, promises to be very abundant, and of course profitable; for, in this region of country, the eastern base of the 'Blue Ridge,' it is very scarce, and of a price so high as to forbid its use as a manure. It is my purpose to apply it to the soil, as soon as I can make arrangements for converting it into lime, and procure sufficient information to enable me to do it with advantage—to procure which, the needful information, is the object of troubling you with this communication. To enter without experience, or intelligence upon the plan, would, perhaps, be unwise.

"Could some one of your numerous and intelligent correspondents, (or yourself, if not too much encumbered with other matters,) furnish an article upon this interesting subject, for the Farmer and Gardener, he would confer upon the public an important benefit. I should like to see a brief account of its adaptation to various soils, the proper time and mode of applying, the quantity per acre; whether quick or slaked; on grass or ploughed land;—in short, all material and pertinent facts. In appropriate connexion with this subject, the best, or most economical method of burning lime on a large scale, might be added.—I perceive Mr. Eastman advertising in the Farmer and Gardener, 'the Lime Spreader,' unaccompanied by any notice or detail of its powers or peculiar merits."

We have inserted above an extract from a letter from a respected subscriber in Loudoun County, Virginia, and shall with great cheerfulness comply with his request, and endeavor, in our plain way, to give him answers to the questions he has propounded to us. We are sensible that there are hundreds of others, nay, thousands, who could do the subject more justice than ourself; and for the interest of the agricultural community we do hope that some of our readers, who are competent to the discussion of the subject, will favor the public with their views, and the results of their experience in the use of lime, for agricultural purposes. Lime, as a meliorator of the soil was used in the earlier days of the Roman Empire; its advantages were seen and acknowledged; its wonder-working powers were visible on ten thousand fields centuries by-gone; but strange as it may seem—unnatural as is the fact—it is nevertheless true, that there are innumerable instances of highly intelligent farmers who still doubt its efficacy. That those who from the prejudice of misdirected or imperfect education, are incompetent to judge correctly, should still be sceptical, excites no surprise in our mind; for ignorance abounds in every business of life, and we have seen men who have been raised to the avocations of the soil from their "swaddling cloths," decrying the virtues of lime as stoutly as though they really knew something about it. We know an individual of this description, who is really so consummate a mass of animal matter, that if by any chance accident, or freak of the moon, an *idea* were to stray into the cells of his brain, an immediate eruption would be the consequence—and yet this man, will attempt to be witty at the expense of those who are so "*silly* as to waste their money in buying lime" for agricultural purposes. But to return to the inquiries of our esteemed correspondent:

1st. "Its adaptation to various soils?"

It is adapted to the improvement of any soil wherein too much water does not abound. For instance, to apply it to a wet marshy spot, would be a waste of means, as the lime in such a position, could not perform its office, as it would become a mass of disintegrating mortar.

It, however, improves *clays*, by separating the adhesive particles of which they are composed, thus rendering the entire body more friable and easier of being penetrated by the roots of plants and vegetables. If there be, as there frequently is, a superabundance of acid in the soil to which it may be applied, it neutralizes that acid, and renders the earth more healthful to vegetation. The weed known as the sheep sorrel, whose presence is the certain indication of too much acid in the soil, will disappear upon the application of lime, and give place to a more wholesome growth of plants. Upon *sandy soils*, lime exerts a most happy effect, by imparting to them that principle of tenacity, so essential to the power of retaining manures. In a word it may be said that lime suits all soils, except those that are continually wet.

2d. "The proper time and mode of applying?"

These must be determined by circumstances.—If the soil be what is called new ground, we would say, the lime should be spread on the surface, ploughed in during the fall, and on the opening of the spring the field should be ploughed again, in order that the lime may be brought to the surface.

If it be a *clover-ley*, or a *grass-sward*, intended for wheat we would say, spread the lime and plough it in, a few days before seeding.

If a *sod* intended for corn, we would say—spread the lime and plough it in during the fall, and replough in the spring just before corn-planting time.

Lime is strikingly beneficial to all lands, except those we have noted; but the greatest degree of benefit is perceivable where it is brought to act upon large bodies of woody and vegetable matters. The received opinion now is, that it is not of itself a manure, but the cause of converting other substances into food for plants. Whether this opinion be correct it is not our purpose to inquire, as we deem it would be an unprofitable expenditure of time. We all know, however, that *lime* has been found in almost every vegetable body that has been submitted to analyzation, with a view of ascertaining the fact; and Chemists have proved, that lime is soluble in 600 times its weight of water. If we take these two facts in connexion, they would seem to argue that besides performing the simple office of stimulating dead vegetable matter into a state of profitable digestion—into a pabulum capable of being eaten by living plants, that it is itself a *condiment* upon which these plants themselves delight to feed.

3d. "The quantity per acre, whether quick or slaked lime, on grass or ploughed lands?"

With regard to the quantity per acre a great diversity of opinion exists, and *practice* is as variant as *theory* upon this head.

In *England*, where liming has been carried to a much greater extent than in almost any other country, there appears to be no settled rule of apportionment, each landholder consulting his own notions of propriety as to the quantity to be applied, and these varying from 150 to 600 bushels per acre. It is affirmed by European writers of approved merit, that strong loams and clays require more lime than light sands. Our own opinion is, that it is not so much the *texture* of the land, as the quantity of vegetable and fibrous matter it may contain.

In *France* where the use of lime is justly popular, they are more sparing in their doses, and one of the most intelligent Agricultural Chemists who have ever written upon the subject, M. Puvis, maintains with great power of reasoning, that as lime is a mere stimulant, only intended to digest other matters into nutritive substances, that *small doses* are the best: he thinks that 25 bushels is enough to be applied at any one time: that more good, with the same means, can be effected by periodical applications of small quantities of lime, than by putting on large quantities at a time. The whole scope of this eminent gentleman's reasoning go to shew, 1. That lime is a mere stimulant, a promoter of digestion; and 2. That after it has converted the matter in the soil into *food*, that it remains dormant until other crude substances are brought into contact with it, and 3. that therefore all heavy applications of lime are unnecessary and wasteful.

In this country there is also a difference of opinion as to the proper quantity. Some use from 150 to 300 bushels the acre, while others think that from 60 to 100 is enough. For ourself we certainly would never exceed 100 bushels to the acre, and would not apply that except the soil was new and full of vegetable matter—a clover-ley, or a heavy grass sward. In most cases, and especially of light soils, we think 50 bushels to the acre quite enough at a time.

We do not know that we should apply it to ploughed land whereon there was no vegetable coating, unless we supplied that deficiency by a full dressing of long manures.

We are not certain that there is much difference in the good ultimately resulting, whether the lime applied be *slaked* or *quick-lime*, except so far as *quantity* may be concerned—and it should be borne in mind, that the quantities named in this paper have relation to unslaked lime. If quick-lime be applied, before it can be of service, it must be slaked, hence the justness of our position.

One important thing to be considered is, that as *lime*, from its great specific gravity, has a tendency to sink, it is important to keep it as near the surface as possible; it cannot, therefore, be ploughed in too shallow.

4. "The best or most economical method of burning lime on a large scale?"

We are not sufficiently versed in the science of building kilns to answer this question satisfactorily to our own mind, but will take the earliest opportunity of seeking advice in a quarter where we are sensible we shall receive it. In Wales, they do not trouble themselves about kilns at the present time; preferring for agricultural purposes to burn their lime on a plan similar to that pursued by us in making charcoal.

5. "All material and pertinent facts."

Upon this head we must necessarily be brief, for the facts illustrative of the improving effects of lime, are so numerous as to forbid any thing like a detail in a journal of the character of ours. In England, where it has been freely used, its good effects are universally admitted by all intelligent agriculturists; nor are the evidences of its high estimation less numerous in other parts of Europe. In our own country, wherever lime has been used, it has made converts to the belief in its efficacy—nay, to that of the indispensable necessity of its application. We know many estates, on which by its use, the product of wheat has been raised from about 7 to 20 bushels to the acre: and that of other grain in an equal ratio of increase. Nor have its virtues been less manifest in improving the yield of meadows of all kinds. With these few remarks, we will close this part of our duty, by simply stating, that, in our opinion, no worn-out lands can be brought up to a state of permanent improvement without the use of lime or calcareous earth in some form or other—that by their use, such lands can be pushed in most instances greatly beyond their original fertility. But before we close this part of our remarks, we would enforce this truth upon our readers—*that wherever lime is applied to lands, those lands should every third year have a clover-ley turned in*, except where there may be meadows of more lasting duration.

Of the power and peculiar merits of the *Lime Spreader*, invented by Francis H. Smith, Esq. and manufactured by Mr. Eastman, we would observe, that it is constructed so as to spread any given number of bushels of lime on an acre with uniformity and certainty—that it takes away from the labor of spreading, all that unpleasantness which rendered it so unpopular with hands engaged in it, and is on these accounts a valuable acquisition to any farmer or planter, who may desire to go extensively into the use of lime. The cart is so arranged as that the machinery can be taken out, when it forms a most handy vehicle for all farm purposes.

In conclusion, we congratulate our correspondent upon the discovery on his fine estate of a "ledge of limestone," and we trust that it may prove as abundant as it now promises to be, and here let us assure him, that should his expectations be realized, he will have in that "*ledge of limestone*," a mine of wealth, and his neighbours, the sure and certain source of permanent improvement for their respective estates.

In the same letter whence we have taken this extract, our correspondent enclosed us his own subscription and that of a new subscriber he obtained for us.—For these demonstrations of kindness towards us, we pray him to accept our unfeigned thanks.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE FARMER & GARDENER.

MANURING BY A PROCESS OF COW-PENNING.

Mr. Editor—Some years past I became satisfied, that it was the sound policy of the farmer to *improve* his land, rather than *break up and move* to heavy forests—destroying the ease of himself, perhaps an amiable wife and mother, and an interesting offspring, (if he has discharged his duty to them) and placing them all under the *moral misfortune*, (incalculably unfortunate to youth,) of being *out* of a state of society—and from an inevitable necessity, allowing that all has been done that ought to have been done by a virtuous parent, making a "retrograde march" in refinement, in improvement, if not in virtue. But I was also early satisfied, that well directed efforts would prove to the satisfaction of a large majority, that the first was his true pecuniary interest. I determined consequently, to direct all the energies of a humble portion of intellect, to discover by the best conducted experiments I could make, the most judicious and profitable mode of improving my land, by *manuring*, as also by other modes of effecting the improvement of soil. After a great many trials, I have ultimately settled down on one that I am disposed to view as happily calculated to effect my object—and also, that it is in some degree an improved one. I shall give it to your readers with the hopes of benefitting some enterprising planter and cultivator of the soil, who has determined that he was not decreed to follow the beaten track: and secondly, that it may elicit the practice and experience of some others who have done more in that way than I have done.

Like thousands of others in the western portions of our states, I have made several "moves"—and, indeed, I may fairly lay claim to the *title* of a "moving character." The first through pure folly, the second through avaricious motives, the third, fourth, and fifth, appeared providential, and forced by causes I could neither foresee nor avoid—but I have now fully discovered, on a retrospect, that I had better, before I made the first, "have staid where I was"—and also, that not one of the situations refused, if I had known it, the ample means for effecting my favorite object, and which was to have "good land," that my labor might be productive.

But here, that I may not be misunderstood, owing to my candor, I must beg leave to make a small digression. I never for a moment in my life, was carried away with the belief, that Girard's happiness bore any proportion to his fortune, or that it is the case with any of the *million* men of our country—No, no, Mr. Roberts, I had the good fortune to have my eyes always open, in my walk through life as regarded men, and an *innate* dislike to be carried away by *appearances*, only secured close attention to things going on before me, and in the examination of *facts*, I effectually discovered, that a certain portion of *fortune*, becomes almost inevitably in its effects, an effectual misfortune, to men and their families,—that it appears to be followed almost universally in its effects, by a *mental degeneracy*, and an *incapacity* for public and private usefulness. I took ultimately, while reflecting on the extent of this dreary fact, a peep into Congress Hall, and the Departments of State, and began to look about for the sons of *million men* there,—but, alas! they were not there—No, no, Mr. Roberts, I found the conspicious, the great, the useful men of the country—those whom the nation delighteth to honor—those whose greatness, usefulness, and public virtues have become the property of the nation, arose from a different start! I settled down at once in my pecuniary creed on "Burns, Glorious Independence"—for, to me a thousand strong reasons. When I looked at my sons, I thought of the "Tennessee Farmer," and said it is not *necessary* to leave an *immense* estate—nor is it to make them "*lawyers*" or "*doctors*." No! no! I'll put them in the *ranks* with a "*country's pride*"—it is the "best chance" for *true greatness*, and in my country, thank God, the safest road to *fame*. If, under providence, they should be found to possess *excellent hearts* and *uncommon* good *heads*, they will find their level—that which they deserve, and best for them—allow them but *common* claims, there is a sphere of virtuous action, furnishing a fair reward to honest merit. I was early cured of an *inordinate* desire for extraordinary wealth.—My ambition (for I have "plenty such as it is,") was to feel that I was doing in my hour, some good for my fellow-men, and not averse to hearing it acknowledged—for after dealing fairly with myself, I find I am a little spiced of vanity—but a good old, very sensible neighbor of mine, tells me much to my comfort, "it is a laudable kind of vanity."

To return to my subject. The last tract I got possession of, was sufficiently eligible—the only *great* misfortune attending it was, that it had been in the possession of a *great fool* for some years who had cleared, or rather, as they say here, "maumacked" and murdered a large body of the land, and the most choice part—so perfect a fool, that at the age of *forty five*, could not be made to comprehend the theory of a "rotation of crops," a course so absolutely necessary, either to make soil productive, or preserve it in that state. He stared at me when I mentioned it, and after a few minutes, broke out into a loud laugh, pointing to a spot of rich ground, on which there was growing some twenty vegetable productions, as *proof*, that my theory was not the "*process* of nature," as he called it. Finding that *nature* in her *process* had made him a *fool*, I quit him, and to save precious *time*, went to making manure with 'might and main.' But as this letter is getting long, and your columns short, and not wanting to monopolize your valuable pages, with your permission, I will go on in another number.

A FRIEND.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

HINTS AND NOTES.

BY A DESULTORY READER.

Wheat is sold by *the weight*—60 pounds the standard, and the farmer gets paid for a greater or less number, according to the *weight*. The same rule might be very advantageously applied to OATS. No grain differs more in quality. Let this matter be attended to by the competent authorities. Some oats, though nearly equal in appearance, is not worth as much by one half, or nearly so, as others. Alleghany oats, for instance, are probably ten pounds heavier in the bushel than Eastern Shore oats. In New-York they are bringing their oats up to 40 pounds a bushel, which is probably the standard.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

ALDERNEY AND OTHER CATTLE.

Mr. Editor—Finding it impossible to divest myself of my partiality for agriculture and rural economy, I sometimes indulge in reading on these topics; and occasionally meet with things, which tho' not new, yet may not be known to *young* farmers, and will, on account of their value, bear repetition even to the older ones.

On the subject of *cattle*, and there are few subjects more interesting, I have long been of opinion that a great *loss to the country* has been sustained in the neglect of the *Alderney breed*. The history of their importation, by Messrs. Creighton and Woodville, may be found in the pages of Skinner's old American Farmer. If that breed of cattle had been preserved, pure until this time, it would have established itself in public estimation, as the best breed for a *cream and butter* dairy, that we have ever had in America. Mind, I say for *cream and butter*.

Any given quantity of the milk of the Alderney, will yield more cream, and that cream more butter, than that of any other race, and if Mr. Lurman or some other public spirited merchant, entertaining a *penchant* for husbandry, would import the breed once more, the writer of this will undertake that he shall be noted in the agricultural annals of the day, as a public benefactor, and that the breed shall be preserved.

Of the qualities of the milk, its yellowness of color as it is yielded from the cow, shews its great richness, and it is known to the writer of this, that the milk of *one* cow, in a pen of eight, has imparted a rich yellow color tot he butter of her seven common country companions. That cow, a small black one, was sold to Mr. James Cox, treasurer of the Maryland Agricultural Society, (and a most vigilant close fisted Treasurer he was) and it may be, that some of her mongrel descendants are now browsing, or "ruminating lie," on the verdant meadows of "cloud cap."

From all my observation and reading, which are of some extent, I should say—

For the shambles, the improved Short Horns.

For the yoke, the Devons.

For *quantity* of blue milk, the Holderness; but,

For cream and butter, give me the ewe-necked, deer-headed, ragged-hipped *Alderney*.

In a volume before me, I find the following "EXPERIMENTS MADE AT THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD'S DAIRY."

Holderness	from 5 qts.	milk gave	7 oz.	but.
Long Horn or Hereford	5 "	"	6¾	"
Devonshire	5 "	"	8¾	"
Alderney	5 "	"	9½	"
Devon and Holderness cross,	5 "	"	8¾	"
Devon and Long Horn cross,	5 "	"	8	"
Devon and Alderney cross,	5 "	"	9	"

The breeds and crosses with which the experiment was made consumed of food—the Holderness most, and so on, as follows—second, Devon and Holderness cross; third, Long Horn;—

fourth, Devon and Long Horn Cross; fifth, Devonshire; sixth, Devon and Alderney; seventh and *least eater, Alderney!*

A heifer calf, out of an Alderney owned by our respected fellow-citizen, H. Thompson, was sold to Commodore Chauncey, and taken to New-York. Is that animal now alive?

J. S. S.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

E. P. Roberts—Respected Friend—Apprehending that any experiments or information relative to raising the Morus Multicaulis or new Chinese Mulberry tree would be acceptable at this time of general inquiry about it and raising of silk, having found by six years experience, that the above mulberry does not stand our winters well, if raised on rich land, especially in low frosty situations; in such places, their growth are apt to be young and tender, and consequently, easily affected by frost, when left exposed to it—I therefore, in the spring of 1836, planted some of said trees in a high, gravelly, clay soil, of poor quality. On this during that season, the trees grew slowly, but even the latter growth was ripe and fine. I left them out last winter for trial, and had the satisfaction to find last spring, those had passed the winter without injury by frost, even to the ends of the twigs, and are now growing finely.

By the success of this experiment, I was encouraged to plant last spring, one and a half acres, and am preparing ground for planting two acres more next spring, with the said Mulberry, as a permanent Mulberry Orchard, for feeding the silk worms.

I have also about 20,000 mulberry trees now growing, and from present appearance, I think they will have fine roots by autumn, and be 3 to 6 feet high. With these I propose filling the orders of my customers, with care, and at moderate prices.

Respectfully,
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

ON MANURES.

Barnwell, June, 1837.

Mr. Editor—In this District, where the soil is not very rich, the planter *must* turn his attention to making manure, or abandon the soil. Already has the climate been changed, by the inconsiderate custom of clearing lands every year; for it has become sicklier, colder, and therefore less congenial to the cotton culture. The soil is light and easily worked. The materials for making manure are in abundance. And why should we not avail ourselves of these advantages? Not one planter or farmer in ten, thinks of manuring at all. While one will be deriving fine crops from manuring, his next-door neighbor will not deign to inquire into the cause. Even those who turn their attention to manure, do not understand the plainest chemical elements by which they are to be regulated in its production. Because it may be beneficial to manure with cotton-seed on top, a planter will use cow-pen and stable manure in the same way,—as if the sun would not extract much of the strength of the manure, before it could be covered with the plough. Cotton seed can be used on top; because, before it ferments, and before the sun can extract its alimentary properties, it is covered in the working of corn. I only mention this to show, that, our planters, by not *thinking* for themselves, are frequently inconsistent. There is my neighbour, Squire Snooks, who, the moment his manure arrives in the field, covers it with dirt, and yet he manures his corn with it, on top.

The best planters up here adopt this plan of making manure:

1. The stables are filled with oak-leaves, rotten wood, (oak best,) pine-trash, heaped in the woods for at least six months before used, all kinds of trash, gum-pond mud, and sometimes clay, well broken up. This is taken out of the stables every two months, if possible, during a rain, heaped and covered with clay or sand; if not during a rain, pour upon the heap, before covering it, a sufficient quantity of water to assist fermentation. Even while the mass is in the stable, a little water, occasionally sprinkled, with the use of the grubbing-hoe at least once a week, will have a good effect. By grubbing with the hoe, the animal is effectually combined with the vegetable manure, and lumps of clay, or rotten wood, are pulverized.

2. The poultry houses and yards are cleaned once a month, and the yield therefrom, thrown into the stable.

3. All the Pride of India berries are raked, and thrown into the stable.

4. There is a pen, six feet square, and six feet deep, below the surface of the earth, filled with leaves, and covered, into which the cook and washer throw their slops and suds. This is emptied at the proper time, heaped, and covered with trash, &c.

5. Hog-pens are made, six feet square, and six feet below the surface of the earth, filled with leaves, and protected from the rain. The floor is made of rails, through the intervals of which the animal matter of the hogs is dropped. On the floor is a covering of pine-trash, for beds, which the sharp feet of the hogs will, in a short time, cut into fine pieces. The hogs are either penned here the whole year, or sleep in them every night, or, at all events, are put up at least one month to fatten for bacon. Manure thus made is equal to cotton-seed.

6. Each negro is allowed to keep one or two hogs, on condition, that they are penned, as above stated. Hogs fatten best on wooden floors; and though raw cotton-seed will kill them, they fatten on it when boiled with the offals of the garden and fields. They do not like cold or rain, and, in the end, it would be decidedly cheaper to pen them all the year, except when they are allowed to run the pea, potato, and slip fields. In the way I have described, they will make more manure than the cotton-seed they eat. Besides, there is nothing safer than to have our hogs always in sight.

7. Cattle pens. The manure made in these pens is always indifferent, unless they be covered. In this particular, our planters up here, labor under a great mistake. Their plan is this: Leaves and trash, thrown into a pen, are trampled on by cattle, exposed to the weather; and, by the time the mass is heaped for fermentation, the best part of its manuring qualities has evaporated. On the other hand, when in stalls, the leaves are not only trampled, but they absorb the animal matter, and retain it until the manure is used. A cow, when stalled, will make four times the manure of a horse, in a year. Its dung is more susceptible of combination with vegetable matter; and, for the same reason, is rendered quickly inert, by the action of the sun. I have tried the difference between fresh and dried cow-dung, under corn. The former had no effect; while the latter forced the corn very much. Cow-pens should be covered, and the cattle turned in every night. However, after all, the most profitable plan is to stable-feed milch cows and oxen; in this district, where we are compelled to feed cattle, one half of the year, they should be fed with boiled cotton-seed. That cotton-seed, for corn, is superior to any manure we use, cannot be doubted; but, at the same time, when the improvement of cattle is considered, the increase of their milk and butter, their protection from thieves, and the undoubted fact, that they can be made to produce, in six months, four times more efficient manure than the cotton-seed they consume, I do not hesitate to contend, that, the better policy would be, to stable-feed them on boiled cotton-seed, for six months in the year, or during the winter season. Any cow can be taught to eat cotton-seed, by adding a little salt. A stall filled with leaves can be emptied every two months. The cow drops more than the horse, and it tramples more effectually—its hoofs being sharp and wide. Another consideration is this: with cow-pen manure thus made, land is enriched every time it is planted, and in this respect it is more valuable than cotton-seed. In short, to use cow-pen manure, raked from an uncovered pen, except for the undecomposed vegetable matter in it, is always a useless task. In nine cases out of ten, it will fire the corn, even in a moderately wet season. On the contrary, *stable* manure never will; nor does any well fermented manure ever fire the plant. A gentleman in my parts has advanced one step towards this improvement. When the mass, in his unroofed pen, has been sufficiently trampled, he covers it with clay, and on this places another layer of leaves and so on, alternating, until he has made the quantity of manure he requires. But even this gentleman is now engaged in building a stable for his cows. He says, by experiment, 3 bushels of cotton-seed per week, will fatten a cow, and 2½ bushels, with shucks, are enough. 50 bushels of seed, from two bales of short cotton, would enable him to stall-feed his cattle during the winter—the season when manure is made, and when cattle suffer most for range. So that, after deducting seed for planting from every fifty bushels of cotton-seed, he calculates to stall-feed one cow. He further says, that he will not be able to stall-feed all his cattle, but that all those not supplied, will be turned nightly into an open pen, filled with leaves, with which he will replenish the stalls whenever they may be emptied.

D.

Remarks, by the Editor.

It is with great pleasure that we give publicity to the foregoing communication. In that portion of country whence it comes, the least possible attention seems to have been paid to manuring.—Our correspondent, D., shows, very conclusively,

that this should not be the case. He clearly points out the various sources, from which the planter, in Barnwell, might procure himself manures of the very best kind; and we hope, that due attention will be paid to the subject, by them. In travelling through that district, about two years since, we met with a very superior field of corn, upon the road. Upon inquiring of the proprietor of the same, why it was so much better than all the rest, he observed, that he had manured it as a "brag-field," and, at the same time, observed to us, that he expected to make from that field, more than any other two on his plantation. This was a concession sufficient for us. We urged upon our friend to manure more the next year, and to plant less. He did so; and he is now at our elbow and states the following as the result of our advice:

1. He attended the field with less expense of time and labor.

2. His corn, from having greater nourishment to sustain it, stood the reverses of the season better.

3. He made a larger crop, than when he planted twice as much corn.

Will our planters consider these facts? If they do, they will learn, for once in their lives, that there is such a thing as deriving some benefit from "Book-farming."

PROPAGATING THE PEACH.

1st. We gather the stones in the fall, which we bury about an inch under ground, (high and early ground is preferred, as the pits will sprout early in the spring,) spreading singly but as closely as you can, in order that the frost may have its full effect on them. The best time for putting them in the ground, is the last of October, but any time in October or November will do.

2nd. *Preparing the Ground for the Young Trees.*—Select a rich and middling dry piece of ground, which if very rich, will do without manuring, but if not, manuring is indispensable. Short and old manure is the best, and if some rich dirt be mixed therewith, I think all the better. The manure should be spread along in furrows, which should be made with a plough four feet apart. If any other manure be added after, I would recommend lime or ashes. The ground should be ploughed as well as harrowed well in the first place.

3rd. *Transplanting.*—This should be done as soon as the pits begin to sprout in the spring, by dropping them about 8 or 9 inches apart, and covered about an inch or more deep. Some nursery-men let the young sprouts grow 6 or 8 inches high before they transplant them, but the former way I think the best. The young trees should be planted and hoed as often as necessary in order to keep them free from weeds and grass, say three or four times each, the last just before budding, and not afterwards that season.

4th. *Budding*—Select from the healthiest trees, the scions of the kind you wish to propagate, cut off the leaves and keep them in water, at least the butt ends, (those buds that have three leaves are the best.) They may be kept in this manner 3 or 4 days. Then take the scion in your hand, holding the butt end downwards, enter your knife about half an inch below the bud, and cut upwards about a quarter of an inch above the bud, taking the wood with it, and then cut across the twig deep enough for the bud to come off: then with the point of your knife take out the wood from the bud; then make a transverse cut in the stock to be budded, about three or four inches above the ground, (first trimming off the leaves and limbs about six inches above the ground;) from the middle of this cut make a slit about half an inch downwards, then with the point of your knife, open the bark on each side of the slit, by the transverse cut; enter the lower end of the bud therein, bearing it down with your thumb and finger till the topside of the bud comes just below the first transverse cut, then with bark or yarn, wind below and above the bud, in order to keep close to the wood. In twelve or fourteen days the bandage may be removed. The time of budding may be from the 20th of August to the 20th of September, perhaps later sometimes. In the following spring when the buds grow three or four inches long, the old stalks should be cut off about an inch above the bud. In the following fall or spring you may set out your orchard, putting the trees about twenty feet apart. The ground should be rich and dry, not springy. Manuring is indispensable, unless the ground be very rich.—Corn or potatoes may be planted among the trees, with benefit to them for three or four years.—*Hort. Register.*

Broken limbs of animals.—An idea prevails with many persons, that broken limbs of horses and other quadrupeds, cannot be cured, owing to the difficulty of keeping the part sufficiently at rest during the time necessary for a broken bone to heal, or acquire sufficient strength to support its share of the animal's weight.

I heard of a case, some months since, which was successfully treated in the following manner, viz: Two pieces of scantling sufficiently strong to support the horse, were placed over and parallel with him in the stable; a piece of strong linen was then passed under him, and the two opposite ends confined to the scantling, so as to raise him from the ground or floor when required; a wooden box was provided with a bottom, two sides, and one end, composed of boards nailed together, and of sufficient length, width and depth to contain the leg from the knee to the foot, inclusive, besides a space of half an inch or more, on each side of the leg, to admit the necessary bandages, &c., with the bottom cut away sufficiently for the foot to enter and retain its natural relative position with the leg. The broken leg was confined in this box and treated in the usual manner that bones are when broken, and the box together with the leg from the knee to the foot confined in a horizontal position, or nearly so, by straps of leather or other suitable substances passing over the horse's back, and the two ends confined to the box; the horse was permitted to put his other three feet upon the floor, sufficiently to preserve a healthy action to the limbs, but not so as to permit him to displace the broken limb in the box and injure it. A cure was effected in the course of a few weeks. This was one of the anterior (or fore) legs. I see no difficulty in treating the hind leg, by partially suspending the animal in this manner, and varying the other parts according to the particular nature of the case. Z.

Chester Co. (Pa.) June, 1837. *Far. Cab.*

[From the British Farmers' Magazine.]

MANUFACTURE OF BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

The following full account of the various processes required for the manufacture of beet sugar, is taken from the last number of the British Farmers' Magazine. It was compiled and translated from the works of M. Dubrunfaut, and others, the latest and best authorities on this subject, by Samuel Taylor, Jr., for the work from which we copy it. Much interest is now felt in England, as in this country, in regard to this new branch of industry; and it is to be presumed that as this essay is the most recent, it embraces the newest and most valuable improvements. Directions on this subject, from several authors, have already been published in this and other agricultural journals in this country; but they generally are too concise, and those which are most full, and also proceeding from the highest authority of their time, (Chaptal's) were written before the latest improvements in this manufacture were known, and before its now ascertained great profits were even suspected to be obtainable. Therefore, it is supposed that the publication of this treatise is not superfluous, and it is hoped that in presenting it to our readers, we shall render some service to all who desire to commence this new business.—*Ed. Far. Reg.*]

Introduction.

We will now proceed to notice the methods by which the greatest quantity, and the best quality, of sugar can be obtained from the beet root.

Sugar is a component part of this root, and that method of extracting it is to be preferred, which destroys the least portion of it in the course of the operation; for, in the present state of the art, it is undeniable that a certain quantity is destroyed.

Most of the beet sugar manufacturers refine their own sugar; a method not approved of by the author. The art of refining is very complex, and difficult to manage, and requires a long and intimate acquaintance with practical chemistry. The agricultural manufacturer, therefore, should confine his attention to the making of raw sugar only, and that of as good a quality as possible, to sell to the refiner. It is only when the making of brown sugar is finished that refining can begin. Consider then, the time which must elapse before a manufacturer can realize any profit upon his business: for it will be remembered that the process of refining lasts for six or seven months, or the whole of the season of vegetation. From the moment, therefore, that he sows his field, he is but then finished the manufacture of the preceding crop into brown sugar. Then comes the refining, which does not terminate till six months after; so that he has to wait fourteen or fifteen months before he can begin to sell his sugar, and probably eighteen months before the whole is sold. Add to this a credit of three or four months usually given to the buyers, and it will form a total of twenty-two months, or thereabouts, before he can expect to make his returns; whereas, if he sells the raw sugar, he will be able to begin to sell in in seven or eight months after the seed time, and will have sold the whole in a year after the same seed time.

Those manufacurers would be more at their

case as to capital, who would first use a part of their own crops in their manufactory, and would afterwards treat with the little farmers for what they could spare of *their* produce. Thus those who have not the means of forming an establishment of their own, will yet participate in some of the advantages of beet culture, the pulp of which they can re-purchase of the manufacturers.

I shall next proceed to describe the several operations connected with the manufacturing department, according to the order in which they follow each other.

CHAP. I.

Cleaning of Beet Roots

When the roots are to be washed, it is not necessary that so much pains should be taken in scraping and cleaning them by hand; but when it is not intended to wash them, the cleaning ought to be particularly attended to. This work is mostly performed by women and children. They are furnished with a sharp knife, two or three inches broad, and about ten inches long, with a suitable handle; and thus provided, they seat themselves near the heap of roots to be cleaned, and scrape each root separately, taking especial care not to leave any stones or dirt adhering to its surface. When a root is thought to be too large to enter the rasp properly, it should be cut in two or four pieces by the cleaner, according to its size. This should be done lengthways of the root.

The cleaning should take place in some spot convenient for the rasping mill and presses, and should be large enough to hold a quantity of roots sufficient to supply the manufactory for at least four or five days, and yet leave sufficient room for the cleaners to work in with comfort. After cleaning, the roots are thrown into a small open basket with ears, (like our turnip skeps.) They are then carried by the women to rasp, where they leave the full basket, and bring back empty ones. Two women well used to the work will clean, and carry to the rasp, three or three and a tons of roots, in twelve hours.

The cleaning, of course, diminishes, in some measure, the weight: perhaps about six or seven per cent. on the gross weight of the roots.

CHAP. II.

Washing the Roots,

Washing is not indispensible where proper pains have been taken by the cleaners; neither can it be done in every situation, the quantity of water required being so considerable. A stream of water contiguous to a sugar manufactory would be an important advantage. In general, the washing is attended with many difficulties, particularly those arising from frost, which not unfrequently puts a stop to it entirely; and some are disposed to think that it may be dispensed with altogether, by spending a little more time and money about the previous cleaning, and especially by using a large rough brush, after the scraping knife; but this latter has not yet been tried.

It is important that the vulgar prejudice in favor of washing, and even the idea that a large quantity of water is required in the manufactory of beet sugar, should be done away with. The manufacturers may rest assured that the want of water need not be an obstacle to an establishment, in any case; and that the quantity absolutely necessary to carry it on is very small indeed.

CHAP. III.

Rasping the Roots.

When M. Achard first attempted to make sugar from the beet root, he began by drying the roots by steam, then reducing them to paste by a mechanical process, and finally extracting the juice by pressure. It appears that the plan did not succeed, for he abandoned it. In fact, it is not that the sugar undergoes alteration from this drying or baking the roots, but that the pulp resulting from the drying process is so finely divided and slippery, as to render it extremely difficult to separate the juice from it. After many ineffectual attempts, M. Achard at last resorted to the method of rasping raw.

The texture of the beet root is so firm and compact, especially the better varieties, that more pressure will extract but a small proportion of its juices, which appear to be enclosed in a number of little cells, and it is necessary to break these by rasping in order to set the juices at liberty.

Other circumstances being equal, the best and most minutely divided roots will yield the greatest quantity of juice with the least pressure; and this constitutes the perfection of rasping.

1. *Rasping Machines.*

There are rasping mills of various kinds, but that invented by M. Molard has been considered one of the best in use. The principle is that of a cast-iron cylinder, set round with jagged, saw-like blades, by means of which the roots are cut, torn, and squeezed, till they part with as much of their juice as is possible. It will rasp about three and a half tons of beet in an hour. Price charged by M. Molard on delivery, 1000 francs (£41 13*s* 4*d*.) The cylinder alone is worth half this sum, therefore an extra cylinder will add so much more to the cost of the machine.

2. *Operation of Rasping.*

Two laborers are required to work M. Molard's rasp; or sometimes it is worked by one man and children.

Of all the operations connected with sugar making, the rasping demands the greatest expedition. As little as possible should be rasped beforehand, because the pulp speedly alters by exposure to the air. In fact, this alteration shows itself in a quarter of an hour, or, at most, half an hour after rasping. This operation, therefore, should only keep pace with that of the press, and not be much in advance of it.

The rasp should be washed at least once a day, and keep as free from dirt as possible, all particles of juice, or pulp, being but the elements of fermentation.

3. *Power for Working a Rasp Mill.*

The rasp ought not to be worked by hands, on account of the expense. Horses or oxen are far cheaper, and more powerful agents, but better than these are wind or water powers. The last decidedly the best, wherever a sufficient fall can be obtained. Of the two first mentioned, the author gives the preference to oxen, as working equally well, and requiring far less costly keep than horses, the pulp from the mill being generally all that is required to keep them—a description of food which horses will not touch.

M. Dubrunfaut is inclined to prefer a wind power, as being a more practical and general agent then either water or steam, the former being rarely to be met with in level agricultural districts, and the latter very expensive, except in the immediate vicinity of coal. The society for the encouragement of national industry, aware of the importance of this power, offered a premium of 4000 francs (£166) for the best mill, which premium was awarded to M. de Lamolere. It is intended to be placed on some one of the farm buildings. Cost only 2,400 francs (£100;) horses or oxen may be attached to it in the absence of wind; this provision is absolutely necessary in a beet-root sugar manufactory. A pair of stones may also be added, by means of which the family may be supplied with meal and flour. The only inconvenience attending a wind power is its inequality. This has sometimes been complained of by the raspers.

CHAP. IV.

§1. *Extraction of the Sugar.*

The extraction of sugar from the pulp is only to be performed by pressure, and the more powerful this is, the more the juice from a given quantity of pulp. However, it is impossible, do what one will, to get it all out; for, even after the greatest pressure, the pulp will still continue moist.

In this portion, as in many others of a like nature, the last particles of matter become so difficult to obtain, as to render it more economical to neglect them altogether. Thus in pressing the pulp of the beet root, the first juice runs out of itself from the bags, and it continues to flow abundantly under the slightest effects of the press, which the first always are; the quantity then decreases, perhaps in the inverse ratio of the square of the pressure. The remark may appear puerile, but it is highly important, as we shall soon see.

Suppose, for example, that with a known power, a certain quantity of juice is expressed in a given time from a mass of pulp. Suppose, in order to give the press the maximum of effect of which it is capable, that three men are employed for one hour, and that by this means 70 per cent. of syrup from the juice is obtained; it is probable enough, that by applying double the pressure after this, not more than 10 per cent. in addition will be obtained. It then becomes a question whether the quantity so obtained be worth the cost of producing it.

M. Caffer employs a hydraulic press of the power of ten tons, on a surface of about 74 square inches. This was charged in the presence of the author, and from the pulp about 70 per cent. of juice was obtained at the first operation. The power was then doubled, but not more than 8 per cent. of juice was the result, which, as before observed, hardly paid for the labor of producing it. However, on this point, much depends on the nature of the power used; for it is obvious that wind, water, steam, or even horses and oxen, are less expensive than hand labor, now so commonly resorted to.

It may be imagined that an increase of power in this department would fully answer the required end; but, as has been said before, it is to the rasp that we must look for obtaining the greatest results from the press.

All roots do not give out the same quantity of juice from similar rasping and pressing. Those which are richest in sugar give far less of it than those of a more watery formation. The opera-

tions of extraction being the same, it is only the different proportions of water which influence the quantity of juice afforded by the roots; and as the richness of the juice is ascertained in a manner sufficiently exact by the areometer, we may, by the help of this instrument, pretty nearly determine the quantity of roots which must be rasped to obtain a given body of juice.

Thus, with a good rasp and a powerful press, the following quantities of juice may be obtained proportionably to their areometrical densities:—

A 5° . . . . . 80 per cent.
A 6° . . . . . 75 "
A 7° . . . . . 70 "
A 8° . . . . . 66 "
A 9° . . . . . 63 "
A 10° . . . . . 60 "

Supposing that the experiment be tried on twenty-five hectolitres (88 English cubic feet) of juice, weighing 6° by the areometer, it would be necessary to rasp and press 3½ tons of roots; at 7°, 3½ tons; at 8°, 3¾ tons; and so on in proportion.

It is important that the operation of pressing should be done quickly; for as little delay as possible should take place between the rasping and pressing; as also between these and the defecation.

§1. *Of Presses.*

A variety of presses have been mentioned as applicable to the manufacture of beet-root sugar, as the screw, the lever, the wedge, the cylinder, and the hydraulic. Of these the last is decidedly the best, as extracting at one operation all the juice that the pulp is capable of affording.

2. *The Accompaniments of a Press.*

These accompaniments are the following:

1st. The bags which contain the pulp.
2nd. Osier hurdles.
3rd. A flat reservoir for prepairing the bags in.
4th. A cistern for the juice, with pipes, pump, &c.

1. *The Pulp Bags.*

These bags should be made of strong materials: Russia canvass, for instance. The texture should not be too close, so as to injure from escaping, or they will be in danger of bursting; neither should they be too coarse, or the pulp will squeeze through the meshes. This last inconvenience is, however, of less importance, and of less frequent occurrence than the other.

The size of the bags ought to be regulated by the power of the press, observing always, that the surface pressed should never extend beyond the edges of the press itself.

As to the number of bags, that must of course, depend on the number of working presses, their size, and the change of pulp which each bag is made to hold. Thus suppose a press of which the height of the pressing space is three feet three inches, and that each bag shall be so filled, as, with the hurdle, to take up a thickness of 1½ inch, it will then require twenty-five bags for each charge pressed. Add to these, five others for extra occasions, it will then form what is called a *set* (*une de sacs.*) If the press is kept at work day and night, three sets will be required; but, if only in the day, two sets will be sufficient. They ought to be changed every twelve hours. In some manufactories they use but one set, even if working day and night; but this is by no means desirable. Reckoning five months as the average length of the working season, one may fairly calculate on wearing up a set of bags in each season. The bags ought to be carefully washed in hot water every twelve hours, in order to keep them as free from impurities as possible.

Hurdles.

The hurdles are made of osier, either peeled or unpeeled. They support the pile of bags under the press, and ought to be very strong and well put together, though not cumbrous. The dimensions will depend on those of the face of the press; at all events, they ought not to be larger. It is needless to describe the contruction of these wicker hurdles further than to say that it resembles that of common hampers in its texture. The number of the hurdles must correspond with that of the bags: *plus* one. It will be advisable to have several sets of them, that they may be renewed every twelve hours. The same care is necessary in washing them frequently, as in the case of the bags; this is done in a flat cistern, of which mention will be made by and by, and which also serves to arrange the bags in. For this purpose the cistern is half filled with cold water, into which a certain quantity of unslaked lime is thrown. Each hurdle is then carefully passed through the liquor, afterwards well rubbed with a brush, and then washed in clean water.

Cistern in which the Bags are Prepared

The cistern should be large enough to contain the juice which is separated during the above operation; it ought to be a few inches wider than the hurdles, and a foot or so longer than double the length of the same. Thus supposing the hurdles are 2 feet wide, by 2½ feet long, the cistern should be of the following dimensions:—

Breadth . . . . 2½ feet.
Length . . . . 6½ "
Depth . . . . 1 "

There should be a stock in one corner of the cistern. This vessel ought to be of stout wood, lined with thin copper. Its situation in the building is between the rasp end the press; and one of its ends ought to be as near as possible to the cistern for receiving the pulp from the rasp. For the convenience of working it ought to be raised a few inches above the level of the floor. It should be surrounded by four stout moveable rails to hang the bags on, when they are arranged.

It is in this cistern that the hurdles are recommended to be washed with the cold lime water. It is needless to say, that after such washing, the dirty water should always be let off, and clean admitted. Cleanliness is indispensable in every stage.

Cistern for the Juice, Pipes, Pumps, &c.

This cistern serves to recieve the juice as it comes from the press; and from thence it is transferred immediately to the clarifying copper. It should be provided with suitable pipes, leading from the press into it, and with a pump to throw up its contents into the clarifying copper. This cistern, therefore, should be placed lower than the press; and, like the former, should be of stout wood, lined with copper. The bottom should be slightly inclined, to enable the juice to draw to one side, at the lowest part of which is a hollow, in which the end of the pump is inserted that it may be entirely emptied.

The dimensions depend upon the mode of working. If only one defecation take place in twelve hours, the cistern need not be above half the cubical size of the defecating copper. But if the plan be to work on small charges, so as to make two or three defecations in twelve hours, then the cistern ought to be of equal capacity with the copper. The form is of no importance whatever. The pipes should be of copper, and the whole carefully and frequently washed with lime water, and afterwards well rinsed.

3. *Operation of the Press.*

The cistern in which the bags are prepared, being placed as above described, one of its ends being a foot or more from the pulp cistern, the four rails are fixed, to support the hurdles. On the top of these rails, as a frame, a hurdle is laid, and on the hurdle, a bag charged with pulp; the bag and its contents are then spread evenly on the hurdle by two laborers, so as when finished to occupy a comparatively small space in point of thickness. This done, another hurdle is placed upon the bag, then a bag, and so on, in alternate layers of bags and hurdles, till the pile amounts to 10 or 12 bags; it is moved to the other end of the cistern, where it remains till a third laborer carries it to the press; another pile is then formed of equal height to the one removed, which in its turn, is moved on, and replaced by another. The average charge of the press is thirty bags. It is unnecessary to explain further the details of this operation; experience would very soon dictate the best system of working; we shall therefore, go on to say, that when done the press is discharged, and the three laborers proceed to empty the bags in a place appointed to receive the pressed pulp. The bags and hurdles are then separated, and got ready for another charge. Supposing that only one set of bags and hurdles are in use, it is easy to work off ten or twelve charges of a hydraulic press in twelve hours. Thus from charges amounting to 400 kilogrammes (883 lbs.) of pulp, one should press in a day 4 tons to 4¾ tons of roots, which, at seventy per cent of juice, would yield from 644 to 764 gallons of juice. This juice is received in the cistern before mentioned.

During the preparation of the bags, there collects in the cistern, in which this work is performed, a certain quantity of juice, which would be hurtful if suffered to remain there long. This therefore, ought to be removed at every charge, or, at most, every two charges of the press, which is easily done by the plug, or cock, at the bottom of the cistern, and which communicates by pipes with the juice cistern.

(*To be Concluced.*)

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Culture of the Sugar Beet by Dr. Muse; failure of an attempt to form an agricultural society in Caroline county, Md.; encouraging prospects of the Cotton crops; information asked relative to the use of Lime, &c. with a reply by the Editor; Manuring by a process of cow-penning; hints and notes on the weight of wheat and oats; Alderney and other cattle; on raising morus multicaulis trees; on Manures in the south; propagating the peach; to cure broken limbs of animals; on the manufacture of beet root sugar; advertisements, prices current.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.*

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 25	1 50
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 50	8 00
Corn, yellow	bushel	1 04	1 06
White,	"	—	102
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	11	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12
Louisiana —— -Alabama	"	—	13½
Feathers,	pound.	50	—
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 75	11 75
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
	"	—	—
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	8 75	9 00
" " wagon price,	"	—	—
City Mills, super	"	7 87	8 25
" extra	"	8 50	9 00
Susquehanna,	"	9 00	—
Rye,	"	6 00	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	—
Grass Seeds, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	7 50	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	—
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	75	1 00
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	18 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 75	7 00
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
Lime,	bushel.	32	35
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	36	—
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	4 00	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	60	68
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 55	1 65
Red, best	"	1 40	1 50
Maryland inferior	"	1 00	1 25
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	34	35
" in hhds.	"	—	33
" wagon price,	"	bbls	30
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	— —
To Wheeling,	"	1 25	—
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS,
ap 25 Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	—	13½
Shoulders, do	"	—	11
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	10	10½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	—	—
Chop Rye,	"	—	2 37½
Eggs,	dozen.	18	—
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 00	4 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin.	2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	2½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	1	Bank of the Valley,	2
Salisbury, 2 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	2½
Cumberland,	3	Do. Charlestown,	2
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	4
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	½a	New York City,	1
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	3½	Connecticut,	3a3½
York,	1	New Hampshire,	3a3½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4	Maine,	3a3½
Delaware [under $5]	6	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	2	North Carolina,	6
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	8a10
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans	15

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the sale of a lot of first rate Italian Spring wheat, begs leave to notify those who may desire to procure seed, that he is prepared to receive orders for the same. This wheat will be cleaned with great care, put up in tight barrels, and sold in lots of one or more barrels. As the quantity the undersigned expects to receive will not be more than 140 barrels, persons desirous of procuring a supply will make early application. The price will be $3½ per bushel, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the grain. For the guidance of purchasers, he would mention that each barrel is supposed to contain about 3 1-2 bushels of wheat.

Address, (post paid) EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
jy 25 4t Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreths grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Feb. 14

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE—A first rate SMITH PRESS, the platen 24 by 36 inches, which will work a form the size of the daily papers in Baltimore. It has the latest improvements of the patentee, has been in use a short time, and is as good as new. Any printer requiring a press of this size, cannot be better supplied than by the purchase of this. It can be examined while in operation, and any one at a distance disposed to purchase, is requested to select some printer to inspect it. The original cost and expenses deliverable to us, was about $300—It will be sold together with the roller frames, stocks, &c. complete as it now stands in operation, for $275, on a credit of three months, for an approved note.

Also, a good RAMAGE PRESS, now in operation; price $60. Also, a STANDING PRESS, iron bound wooden frame, with a powerful screw; will be sold low.

Apply to SANDS & NEILSON,
Office of "Farmer & Gardener,"
jy 25 4t Corner of Charles & Market sts. Baltimore.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry. Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

- Corn and Tobacco Cultivators
- Superior Grain Cradles
- Weldron Grain and Grass Scythes
- Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snathes
- Hay Forks and Rakes
- Manure Forks, Shovels, &c.
- English Corn Hoes
- Superior American made Casteel Hoes, with handles
- Wheat FANS, of various sizes
- Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes
- Corn Shellers
- Threshing Machines, with or without horse power
- F. H. Smith's Patent Lime Spreaders
- A great variety of Ploughs of all sizes, with wrought and cast iron Shares
- Swingle Trees and Hames
- Also, a great variety of Plough Castings, constantly on hand for sale by the piece or ton. All kinds of Machine Castings made to order; repairs on Ploughs and Machinery done at short notice
- Liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

jy 4 J. S. EASTMAN.

WHITE TURKEYS, GEESE AND PIGS.

THE subscriber has for sale a few pair of pure White Turkeys, large Westphalia white Geese, and Bartin white Pigs, which will be sent to order, cooped and furnished with feed suitable for a voyage, at $10 a pair for the latter, and $5 a pair for the two former.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
au 7 4t At Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

AMERICAN FARMER.

COMPLETE sets of this excellent periodical, consisting of 15 volumes each, for sale at this office.

Also ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL, a work of general utility, comprising all the information necessary to be known in the culture of the Mulberry and growth of Silk.

The above works are offered for sale, at the office of the FARMER and GARDENER, North-east corner of Baltimore and Charles-streets, Baltimore, Md.

April 18, 1837.